AWAY WITH REVOLUTION!

It is a Fraud as a Panacea for the Hard Times.

An idle brain is the devil's work shop! How oft this comes true. Kingdoms have been overturned, empires have got out of existence, governments have been put to the test of their strength in maintaining peace, and how often the whole affair can be traced back to its origin—this devil's work shop. And now the shop is turning out some very complicated work, congregated in groups on the street corners, private rooms, secret caucuses, all plotting how to make money, who are they? Is it not always the idle? Some would have you to believe so. Is it the poor? Some would have you believe so.

The merchant has his money or credit invested in wares and merchandise. He is in business for his own good and unmistakably the good of the whole community. The merchant is a thing very necessary and cannot be dispensed with. You may call him a rich or a poor merchant; he is one in the arteries to contain the life of the great body of the universe. Can the farmer or stock raiser or artisan go to the original producer for all his needs to carry on his livelihood? It would not be reasonable. The rich banker, as he is often styled, is only in business for his own good. Some will say, does he deliver any accommodations to any besides himself? Yes, he accommodates as we intended. He will say he is paid for it. Well, and so is the person whom he has business with, and, because he finds it to his interest to deal with him or the banker, should never see him on business, for we avoid go some where else. The merchant and banker make their business productive by making better terms to those who deal with them than they can get elsewhere, or those institutions would soon close up.

The merchant, banker or capitalist, is he the only one who hoards up money? Is he the only one that forms trusts, corners money, and makes hard times for the poor? What right have people to form secret societies to take vengeance on the rich? The man who sells papers for his livelihood has his savings bank credit; the poor woman who tolls all day over the hot suds of her washtub goes on Saturday afternoon and leaves at the savings bank all she can spare from her small earnings; the merchant, the artisan, does the same. It is drops that compose the great ocean. To all human use this money that is deposited on the savings and great banks is when payers of deposit—it is dead. All the depositors care for is its return when called for with interest, of course, for the use of it. Now the banker cannot let it lay there and pay interest on it, without using it, so he has got to find some means of paying back the interest for paying the depositor, and something for himself. Those people who patronize the savings banks seldom if ever assist any enterprises. They don't object to the banker assisting in new enterprises but as they get their money when called for.

Now, I don't find any fault for this system of business. I highly approve of it. But I surely condemn the plan of killing off all the merchants, bankers and business men, as is so often talked of by those who advocate a revolution to settle this hard times question.

Treat each other as friends and neighbors, having the welfare of all the human family at heart. Many enterprising men have got together great sums of money and expended every dollar in railroads, canals, great ships, factories, and are yet willing to do so if it can be protected. But the will does but little just so long as these wholesale threats are made against them. Both rich and poor think of the consequences of continuing in this course and what it may lead to. One way it will lead to universal prosperity, peace and happiness—the other to universal destruction, ruin and misery. J. R. W.

CHINA'S STATE OF UNREST.

AN INTERVIEW WITH THE FRENCH CONSUL AT THE SECOND POLITICAL CENTER OF CHINA.

Gaston Kahn, the French Consul at Tien-tsin, China, is a guest at the Palace Hotel, San Francisco. He says the Chronicle. Mr. Kahn left the Orient a few weeks ago on a leave of absence, and he is now on his way back to his native country on a vacation trip. He expects to return to his post in a few months.

Mr. Kahn, when seen Monday, said he did not place much credence in the report that a revolution was likely to take place in China in the interest of Li Hung Chang.

"The Viceroy is now over 72 years of age," he said. "It is too old to think of having a revolution which has for its object the overthrow of the ruling dynasty and the placing of himself on the throne. If Li Hung Chang were ten years younger I should say that such a revolution at this critical stage in China's affairs would be more than likely. As things stand it is not probable.

"If there is any revolution in China, it will be in the interest of Tsiang Chi-tong, formerly Viceroy of Canton and now Viceroy of Nankin. He is a young man, and is the person who is the most powerful to Li Hung Chang and is the bitter enemy of the Manchu dynasty. He vigorously opposed the terms of the treaty of peace recently entered into between China and Japan, and caused his displeasure by having the government in Formosa, which had for its object the establishment of a republic in the island. Tsiang Chi-tong did not go to Formosa in person, but he sent many of his followers, who had the support not only of the Formosans, but some of the political officers from the eastern Chinese provinces, known as the "Black Flags." The struggle over the possession of Formosa was brief and decisive and the Chinese met little more against the organized Japanese troops.

"Had the Chinese made more in which to prepare for the hostilities in the island, the result might have been still in question. Tsiang Chi-tong is a fighter. He led the Chinese forces in the "Tonquin" war. During the last war with Japan he took no active part. His soldiers remained at home and he first has not served out of his capital. He was a close observer of the events of the war, however, and he is very much disabused with the result, so that it is not but there are rumors of an impending revolution in China in his interest.

"Tsiang Chi-tong is a progressive man. He comes from Northern China, which is probably the cause of his great success in the southern parts of the empire. A Chinese mandarin requires great tact or obstruction at home. Tsiang Chi-tong is the recognized head of the Chinese party and as such stands for the progressive party, headed by Li Hung Chang, and the Manchu dynasty, which believes in China for the Chinese. He cannot tolerate foreigners. He sometimes finds it necessary to take foreigners into service, but he gets rid of them as quick as he can. In this he shares the traditions of a majority of the Chinese, and that is partly accountable for his popularity among the class of people who are the recognized rulers.

"In spite of these facts I think it is very doubtful if a revolution will be started in China. There is no unanimity among the Chinese, and the most of them care little for the affairs of the government so long as they can get by. The Chinese are conservative to the extreme. There are no more upright and honest as there are conservative. The Chinese longings, and so the chances have only thought of unknown to humanity, save the one thought of getting enough to eat.

Mr. Kahn was interrogated to discuss the relations of the troubles between Russia and Japan. He said that he believed Russia and Germany would have a friendly talk with Japan and China and if it came to the worst of a dispute Russia would be able to cope with any enemy. "There are now twelve Russian war vessels in the Chinese waters," he said, "and they are so superior to Japan's that this force can be not compared."

"I expected that upon my arrival here," he continued, "I would be able to learn something about the fate of the missionaries on the Upper Yang tse river, who subsed from Chinese and whose missions were broken to the ground last month. I have been unable, however, thus far to obtain any tidings through the press dispatches or official correspondence. Before leaving China we had word of Tientsin that all American, French and English missionaries on the Yang tse river, above Chung-King, had been placed in captivity by the Chinese, and that their buildings had been burned or leveled to the ground. One American, two French and two English are among those who started up the Yangtse river to rescue the captives, but it was a phenomenal piece of insanity. It would be like sending a fleet of war vessels to the head waters of San Francisco to suppress a revolt at Ogden.

IT PAYS TO CULTIVATE.

San Jose Mercury: E. C. Chapman who owns a fine orchard near San Jose, has been explaining to a reporter how it is that his trees look better and bear better than most trees and he contrives to raise high-priced fruit. He says: "It is easily explained sir. I irrigate and cultivate my land and treat my trees and keep them clean. You've got to do that with man, beast, bird, vegetable or tree, if you want them to thrive. Don't you see? Now, just suppose that you were not fed and watered regularly and to cultivate